NUMBER 57.

THE DAILY AMERICAN ORGAN

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All communications on business connected with this paper must be directed to the "American bryan," Washington city, and be post-paid.

All advertisements for the "Organ" should be handed into the office before twelve o'clock, M., of the day of publication.

First. We shall advocate a repeal of the laws of naturalization, or if that cannot be accomplished, then such a modification of those oming citizens, short of a residence of twenty-one years, after taking the oath of alle-giance to the United States, and of abjuration of all other powers, potentates, and princes.

Second. We shall advocate the passage of a stringent law by Congress to prevent the immigration hither of foreigners, who are either paupers or criminals, and to send back to the countries from which they come, all such foreigners of these classes as may, in violation of such law, hereafter reach our ports; and to require the President of the United States to demand from any government, which may send hither such classes of its subjects, immediate and ample satisfaction for such outrage, and a proper indemnity against the repetition

Third. We shall oppose the election or appointment of any foreign-born citizen to any office of trust, honor or emolument, under the Federal or State governments, or the employment or enlistment of such persons in the army or navy in time of war; maintaining, as we do the opinion, that the native-born citizens of the United States have the right to govern the land of their birth; and that all immigrants from abroad should be content with the enjoyment of life, liberty and property, under our institutions, without seeking to participate in the enaction, administration, or execution of

Fourth. We shall advocate and urge the adoption of such an amended form of an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and to be administered to all persons elected or appointed to any office of trust, honor, or emolument, under the Federal or State governments, as will effectually exclude from such offices all persons, who shall not directly and explicitly recognise the obligations and binding force of the Constitution of the United States, as paramount to all obligations of adhesion or allegiance to any foreign prince, power, potentate, or authority whatever, under any and

Fifth. We shall maintain the doctrine that no one of the States of this Union has the right to a lmit to the enjoyment of free suffrage any person of foreign birth, who has not been first nade a citizen of the United States, according to the "uniform rule" of naturalization prescribed by Congress, under the provisions of

Sixth. We shall oppose, now and hereafter, any "union of Church and State," no matter what class of religionists shall seek to bring about such union.

vested rights of all persons, of native or foreign birth, and shall at all times oppose the slightest interference with such vested rights,

Eighth. We shall oppose and protest against all abridgment of religious liberty, holding it as a cardinal maxim, that religious faith is a question between each individual and his God. and over-which no political government, or other human power, can rightfully exercise any supervision or control, at any time, in any place, or in any form.

Ninth. We shall oppose all "higher law" doctrines, by which the constitution is to be set at nought, violated, or disregarded, whether by politicians, by religionists, or by the adherents or followers of either, or by any other class of

Tenth. We shall maintain and defend the constitution as it stands, the Union as it exists, and the rights of the States, without diminution as guaranteed thereby: opposing at all times, and to the extent of our ability and influence, all who may assail them, or either of

Eleventh. We shall oppose no man, and sustain no man, on the ground of his opposition to, or his support of, *Democratic* measures, or Whig measures; but we shall oppose those who oppose our doctrines, and sustain those who sustain our doctrines.

Twelfth. And lastly, we shall use our utmost exertions to build up an "American party,"

whose maxim shall be: AMERICANS SHALL BULE THEIR COUNTRY!

M. T. PARKER,

House and Sign Painter and Glazier.

No. 60 Lonisiana avenue, between 6th and 7th sta.

dec 18—dly

scribing to the Amenican Orana will please leave their names and residence at Wm. B. Richards, Jr. s. Fancy Store, at Exchange Block, at H. Mansfield's Tobacco Store, on Royal street, or at the Agency, St. Aseph street, two doors south of King, or at James Entwistle, Jr., Druggist, King street, two doors south of Royal, Alexandria, Virginia. J. T. AUDLEY, Agent.

nov 30

can Organ, 7th Ward, No. 644 6th street south, be tween F and G. Persons who desire to subscribe for the paper will please leave their names and residence at Mr. Hall's, and Mr. Boswell's Drug Store, corner of 7th street and Virginia avenue.

THOMAS E. JACOBS, Agent for the American Organ, for the fifth and sixth wards. flice in Odd Fellows' Hall, near the Marine Garri-

The following preamble and resolutions, adopted at a mass meeting of the citizens of Washington, on the 27th day of September last, present the general sentiments of the "American party" in this city, and will doubtless be read with interest by the friends of American principles throughout the country, to wit:

Resolved, That having seen the denunciations that almost daily issue from certain presses against the "fusionists" of the North, who are denounced as absorbed in "the traitorous factions" which distract those States, by which they are one after another being placed in opposition to the administration, we were astonished to heart the pressing invition in the second resolution of our opponents to men of all political opinions, without regard to their "political antecedents," to form a "fusion" with them in their future action—an invitation broad enough to include Garrisson, Abby Keily, and Fred Douglas, besides their conditations in the two houses of Congress.

Resolved, That we, too, appeal to all Americans who love the Union, which "must be preserved," and the constitution, which established and maintains it, and the rights of the States which compose it, and especially to the religious, the moral, and the order-loving classes, to unite with us in effecting the referros necessary to the safety and prosperity of our country, believing, as we do, that it is high time the caroer of interested and unscrupulous demagages should be checked, and the government be placed in the hands of men acquainted with its character and spirit, and who duly value its countless blessings.

And whereas we believe in the competency, shility, and right of American-born citizens to govern their own country; therefore

Resolved, That we will not vote for nor assist in elevating foreigners by birth to offices of trust, emolument, or honor under our government; nor will we vote for or assist in elevating to such offices any American-born citizens who recognise or hold themselves under any allegiance whatever to any foreign prince, potentate, power, or authority.

Resolved, That the naturalization laws ought to be totally repealed or materially altered, and the term of residence before adminision to the rights of ditzenship be extended to the period of twenty-one years.

Second wards desiring to subscribe to the "Awan-can Onoan," will leave their names at William H. Hilton's, Agent, No. 395, Eleventh street, between and K, and at Mr. Carroll's aboc store, No. 117 Pennylvania avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first steect.

wards, who desire to become subscribers to the Daily or Weekly American Organ, will leave their names and number of residence at either of the following places, viz. Adamson's Book and Periodical Store, Seventh street, opposite the Post Office; Evans's Drug Store, corner of Seventh and I, or B. Y. Payne's Drug Store, corner of Fourth and Massachusetta avenue.

R. W. BATES, Apport. nov 14

Our Georgetown Subscribers who do not receive the paper regularly, will leave their name and address at Welch & Wilson's, Joseph F. Birch's, or Dr. Linthicum's. W. H. CALHUUN, nov 15 No. 56, Jefferson street.

H. JOHNSON, Family Grocer, corner of Seventh and E streets, No. 499, is being constantly supplied with fresh Family Groceries of all kinds, to which he respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends.

DENNSYLVANIA Avenue, between 9th and 10th streets, have just received a large assortment of Clotha, Casaimers, and Vesting, which they will have made up to order in the most fashionable styles.

able styles.

Also, on hand a very large stock of ready-made Clothing, which they will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the United States.

dec 4

AN ACT for establishing religious freedom, p the year 1786;

in the Assembly of Virginia in the beginning of the year 1786:

Well aware that Almighty God hath created the mind free; that all attempts to influence it by temporal punishments or burdens, or by civil incapacitations, tend only to beget habits of hypocrisy and meanness, and are a departure from the plan of the Holy Author of our religion, who, being Lord both of body and of mind, yet chose not to propagate by coercions on either, as was in his almighty power to do; that the implous presumption of legislatures and rulers, civil as well as ecclesiastical, who, being themselves but fallible and uninspired men, have assumed dominion over the faith of others, setting up their own opinions and modes of thinking as the only true and infallible, and as such endeavoring to impose them upon others, hath established and maintained false religions over the greatest part of the world, and through all time; that to compel a man to furnish contributions of money for the propagation of opinions which he disbelieves, is sinful and tyrannical; that even the forcing him to support this or that teacher of his own religious persuasion is depriving him of the comfortable liberty of giving his contributions to the particular pastor whose morals he would make his pattern, and whose powers he feels most persuasive to righteousness, and is withdrawing from the ministry those temporal rewards, which, proceeding from an approbation of their personal conduct, are an additional incitement to earnest and unremitting labors for the instruction of mankind; that our civil rights have no dependence on our religious opinions more than our opinions in physics or geometry; that, therefore, the proscribing of any citizen as unworthy the public confidence by laying upon him an incapacity of being called to the offices of trust and emolument, unless he profess or renounce this or that religious opinion, is depriving him injuriously of those privileges and advantages to which, in common with his fellowellism, had been accommented to the result of the

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

OFFICE OF METROPOLITAN R. R. COMPANY,
Georgetown, D. C., Dec. 26, 1854.

EALED proposals for the grading, masonry, and bridging of forty-three and a half (43½) miles of this road will be received at the office of the company until three o'clock P. M. on the 15th day of February next.

The maps, profiles plans, and specifications will be ready for inspection on and after the 5th day of February.

The Metropolitan Railroad is designed to extend from the cities of Washington and Georgetown to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, by an easy and direct route, connecting with the latter road cast of the "Point of Rooks," on the Potomac river, and making a saving of distance on the first ninety miles of the

"Point of Rocks," on the Potomac river, and making a saving of distance on the first ninety miles of the present travelled route from the Capitol to the Western and Northwestern States of forty-five miles. Proceeding from the point of intersection with the Raltimore and Ohio Railroad the route extends to the city of Frederick, and passing through the richest agricultural districts of Maryland, terminates in the city of Hagerstown, where it connects with lines of railroads, now in operation, extending to Harrisburg, the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, &c.

The portion of the road for which proposals are now invited extends from the westerly line of the District of Columbia (3.3-4 miles from Georgetown) to the city of Frederick.

Proposals will be received for the work in sections of one mile each, or for the entire distance of 4834 miles.

of one mile each, or for the amedium character for this part of the country, with some heavy cutting in the earth and rock, and bridging; and every facility exists for prosecuting it vigorously and with enconony at all seasons of the year. The country is elevated and rolling, well watered, and remarkably healthy.

iny at all seasons of the year. The country is eight water and rolling, well watered, and remarkably healthy.

The time conditioned for the completion of the contracts will be from one to two years.

Any further information desired by persons proposing for the work will be furnished at the office, or may be had by addressing the President of the Company, by letter, prior to the day of letting.

By order of the Board of Directors.

FRANCIS DODGE, President.

EDMUND FRENCH, Chief Engineer.

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GENTLEMENS' HAIR-DRESSING ESTABLISHMENT, Willard's Hotel.

Willard's Hotel.

JOHN H. GIBBS begs leave to call the attention of the Gentlemen to the above establishment, where they will find every country in the Shaving, Har-cutting, Curling, Shampooing, and Hair Dying departments.

Alse, to his Wigs, Scalps, and Toupees, which articles cannot be surpassed in the United States, and are always on hand, or made to order at short notice. His stock of Toilet articles and Furnishing Goods are carefully selected, and will be found to comprise the best kinds of Combs, Brushes; Lubin's Extracts; all sorts of Paris Perfunories; Guerishin's, Rigges, and other Shaving and Toilet Scaps. Best quality Razors; nail Knives; Penknives; Tweezers, Razor Surops; genuine Parina Cologne, in long, short, and wicker bottles; Toilet Mirrors; Cold Cream, Lip Salve, Amondine; and almost every requisite for the Toilet.

In Furnishing Goods he has kid Gloves, white and colored; fashionable Cravats, Scarfs, Neck Ties; winter Gloves; Shirts, Suspenders, Stocks, pocket Handkerchiefs, Collars, &c., all of which have been purchased from the best houses in New York, and are warranted to he what they are represented.

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HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE. HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

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brick and frame, for sale on easy term
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Corner of Virginis avenue and 7th street,
dec 29—codly

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by us, and by our friends, as the most favorable one for the publication of the oncan or the American rant; and if the most untiring devotion to the advocacy of the doctrines and policy of this party shall give us a claim to its support, we know we shall degree, and we trust we shall receive it.

We cannot perhaps more distinctly and concisely define the basis on which the American Organ is established than by presenting the following extract, which we copy and adopt from an address of a former President of the Missouri Native American Association, and published at St. Louis in February, 1841, to wit:

which we copy and adopt from an address of a former President of the Missouri Native American Association, and published at St. Louis in February, 1841, to wit:

"The frapewoatten of American fraredom is our object, American shells our north, and the American form our output."

Our position is thus defined. We shall advocate such measure as will in our judgment, if carried out, perpetuate our freedom and protect our native rights; nor shall we at any time deviate from the path of duty as the organ of the American party, and the advocate of American rights.

We shall neither austain nor oppose any political measures en the ground that they emanate from a Democratic or from a Waig administration; but we shall discuss all political questions with the most perfect freedom from favor or prejudice, toward the present or any future administration. Keeping always in view the principles and purposes of the American party, we shall battle for those principles and purposes, while as an independent journal, we shall sattle for those principles and purposes, while as an independent journal, we shall sattle for those principles and purposes, while as an independent journal, we shall some or any future administration. Keeping always in view the principles and purposes of the American Organ will be a Demicerat of the school of Jefferson and Madison, progressive in his notions of public policy, yet consistent in his advocacy of the rights of the States.

No essay or aditorial shall ever appear in the American Organ, the tendency of which would be to prejudice the rights or wound the feelings of the citizens of any of the States. So far as the influence of this paper shall extend, the constitutional rights of ceach, and of all the States, shall be maintained. We hold that the societies and exclusive right to determine whether or not describe and exclusive right to determine whether or not describe and exclusive right to determine whether or not describe and published every sillar of the published every sillar of the published ev

AMERICAN ORGAN.

Indian Hostflities-Employment of Volun-

In our report of the proceedings of Congress Thursday we referred to a special message from the President, "enclosing and fully endorsing a mending the employment of a volunte orce to co-operate with the regular troops in he suppression of Indian hostilities on our auch general interest that we give them in de-After referring to the various reco dations he has heretofore made for an increase

erve for a period of eighteen accessed, and are discharged.

"Should the proposed increase of the army be authorized during the present session, it is hoped that the two additional regiments of cavalry may be organized, mounted, and put in position to relieve the volunteers some time during the summer or fall; and the two regiments of infantry recruited and organized for service in the department of the Pacific, and on our extreme northwestern frontier, where troops are greatly needed."

Among the documents which accompany

the President's message, appears the following letter from Alfred J. Vaughan, one of our Indian agents in the West, which presents such an alarming picture of the hostile feeling existamong numerous warlike tribes, that we sure that the suggestions of the Secretary receive an early and attentive considera-

"Sin: I had the honor of addressing you on the 18th of October, enclosing my annual report at that time. I had jost returned from my visit to the Yellow Stone river, and could only briefly re-mark on the late unfortunate affair at Fort Lara-

"Since that time the whole of the Brulies, as well as most of the other bands of Sioux Indians who were present at the affair, have arrived in the vicinity of this place, and their conduct and talk has produced the greatest excitement among the other bands of the Sioux tribes. Feeling that their conduct will draw upon them chastisement from the government, they are urging all the others to join with them in defence against any United States troops that may be sent, stating that the case with which they killed the unfortunate party at the Platte shows them that they can easily overcome any party or number that may be sent against them. They are untiring in procuring ammunition and guns, arrow-points, and all implements of war for this purpose.

"It is true they have been counselled by their

this purpose.

"It is true they have been counselled by their agents, for years past, that, if they did not desist from geing to war, and committing depredations, the consequence would result in troops being sent amongst them, and force them into measures. To

he consequence would result in the consequence would result in the samongst them, and force them into measures. It is all of which they have turned a deaf ear, julling themselves into security by the impression that they cannot be reached.

"The Brulies from the Platte, the Ouh-ha-pas, Blackfeet, Sioux, apartof the Yanetonies, Saus Arc, and Muncougus bands of the Missouri, openly bid and Muncougus bands of the government, and go the result should soldiers come to fight them. The rest of the tribes

so har as to say they do not fear the result should soldiers come to fight them. The rest of the tribes in this agency are disposed to do right, and many of them at once would unite in exterminating the above bands. Several of them have come voluntarily to me, and stated that any information that might be required, should a force be sent here to chastise these, they will hold themselves in readiness to give any information relative to their locality and movements in their power, and render any assistence that may be required of them.

"Something should be done to show the power of the government, and that speedily; otherwise, there is no knowing the result. Every man's life in the country is in jeopardy. Place yourself in my situation while on a visit to the Crown of the Yellow Stone river, with a war party of seventy-one stout, athletic, blood-thirsty Blackfeet warriors travelling after you for days—with equivalent to no protection at all—waiting momently for an opportunity to present itself to scalp you or any one they could reach with their guns; then witness the conduct of the Une-pa-pas and Blackfeet Sioux, with one hundred or more lodges, waiting on the banks of the river for one month for my return, and in full council assembled, peremptority, and with every manifestation of bostility, telling me that they did not want any of their Great Father's present—that they preferred scalps and stealing horses to anything he could give them; then witness the conduct of the portion of the Yanctonies of some one hundred lodges on the bank of the river. I stopped, through feelings of humanity and courtessy, to have a talk with them and make them a present of some coffee, sugar, flour, tobacco, powder, and balls, which I purchased at Fort Clarke, knowing they would expect something. I spent some two hours or more with them in council—all present of some coffee, sugar, flour, tobacco, powder, and balls, which I purchased at Fort Clarke, knowing they would expect something. I spent some two hours or more with them in council—all of which they appeared to receive with flarked respect and attention, when, to my utter astonishment, a noted scoundrel, called and known as Red Calf, drew from his scabbard a huge knife, and cut each one of the sacks, and scattered the contents forlously in every direction. He then threw the tobacco, powder, and balls in the river, and, in quick succession, forty or fifty guns were fired off, all around and about me.

"I am sure nothing but my coolness and apparent firmtees saved me; and the feeling lecture I gave them, and the certainty of their being punished for such conduct, caused the interview to end as favorably as it did.

"The traders in this district had all proceeded, with their outfits for trade, to the different points usually occupied by them, previous to receiving an account of the Laranie affair, and before my return to this point; otherwise, I should not have permitted them to leave their forts. I would recall them, but this cannot be done without an armed force to protect them, for, should the Indiana be apprized, they would without doubt seize upon everything they have.

"In the hope that the foregoing statement of facts will cause the immediate action of the government, I have the homor to be, sir, your obedient servant, "ALFRED J. VAUGHAN, "Col. ALFRED Cumming, "Indian Agent." Superintendent Indian Affairs, "St. Louis, Missouri."

"Col. ALFRED CUMMING, "I "Superintendent Indian Affairs, "St. Louis, Missouri,"

The Romance of Law-Important Will tory of a singular will can of that city:

of that city:

In 1774, according to the records of a parish, in the little city of Pau, Jean Icard, director of the public stage, otherwise post-boy, was joined in mariage, by the aid of the holy sacraments, to Madeline Riviere. In 1775, a son was boyn of that marriage, and, in 1777, a daughter, Jeanne Icard, the heroine of our love case. Little Jeanne's father died when she was eight years old, and it is supposed that her mother died when she was quite young. At any rate, she had no friends to watch her so sharply that she could not fall in love with Jean Ferrie. The Ferries were a family of tanners, who had their vats in the south of France, at Saint Ferome, in the Department of Arriege. Jean added to his tanning business that of a trader in horses and mules, and used to go to Spain, now and then, on a trading expedition. Whether "Jeannette and Jeannott" were married or not, is the point at issue, one thing, however, is tolerably certain; and that is, that they had issue, a son, named after his father, Jean. For some reason, our Jeanne did not choose the nurse har loy herself and he was nut out on the support of the pulse har hoy herself and he was nut out to the nurse har how herself and he was nut out to the nurse har hey herself and he was nut out to the nurse her had here in the support of the nurse har how herself and he was nut out to the nurse her had here in the support of the nurse her here here in the nurse her here here in the nurse her here here in the nurse here here here in the nurse here in the nurse here.

the time, however, is tolerably certain; and that is, that they had issue, a son, named after his father, Jean. For some reason, our Jeanne did not choose to nurse at a farm, sown and he was put out to occasionally by his father and he was put out to occasionally by his father are nurse died, and he was put with ther. Soon his very long his father was killed, on the ... Before Toulouse to Spain, while attempting, perhappy smangels some mules across the Pyrenees.

Little Jean grows up; his mother goes to Bordeaux; is engaged in the establishment of M. Catalan, a silk-merchant, and there she becomes acquainted with M. Dulux, also in the employ of M. Catalan. She had adopted her maiden name, if she had ever departed from it, and for some reason she thinks it prudeut to conceal her former marriage or liaison from M. Dulux. Little Jean, therefore, did not see his mother very often, and he was kept out in the mountains with one and another of the farmers. He was then taken to Bordeaux and placed in a college to be polished. Our

he had to be brought off in a double-bottomed flat-bont about ten miles to elude the vigilance of the French custom-house officers. He landed in Phil-adelphia, and came to New York to live with his mother. But the old lady's prudence has been de-veloping itself until Jean finds that while the bat-ter's boy got white bread in Bordeaux, the rich wo-man's son only gets blabk bread in New York. From fondling him, and from calling him mon fils and mon garcon, she came at last to slapping him in the face. Jean was now some twenty-five years old, and he could not stand this. Sometimes ma-ternal authority extended so far as to make the blood run. So Jean went to a benevolent barber, and took up his abode. Madame was exceedingly

ther had died long ago in the disastrons appears which Napoleon sent to St. Domingo. We hear something about a nicce, in 1844, with her from France, a girl of fourteen, with dark hair and eyes. But this is apocryphal. She was living a lonely life. She had grown old. Her nez retrouste had become a decided pug, and she was a little, dried-up, knotty woman, with only her black eyes, and even they had come to look as though they were contipually sarching for money. In the street, she wore an immense straw bonnet, with a shovel front, and carried a huge reticule, stuffed with money and papers. She lived in the third story of her buildings in William street. Men went one of ner buildings in William street. Men went up to borrow money of her, (on mortgage, of course.) She asked: "Where is the property? Who owns it? Is it built on? Is it down town?" If all these questions were not answered satisfac-torily, she would say, "Go long, I've no money to

lend."

At last her time came. She was run over by an omnibus last November in Broadway, near the corner of Fulton street, and her ankle was crushed. She was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where she lingered for twelve days. She talked about having a will made, about giving \$30,000 for a hospital to be called Dulux's Hospital, and various other donations. She sent for her lawyer several times, but could never make up her mind to give her property away—not even for a Dulux Hospital. She sent for her son, but he was sick and could not come. So she died without a will, and now that son, John P. Ferrie, makes application to be appointed administrator on her estate. tion to be appointed administrator on her estate. The public administrator, Mr. Sweeney, does not waive his right. Messrs. Sherwood and Brady appear for the applicant, and Messrs. Whitehead and O'Connor for relatives supposed to be now living in Toulouse.

Toulouse.

Large quantities of evidence have been taken, and yesterday the question of administration was argued before the Surrogate.

How to get Rid of an Orator.

How to get Rid of an Orator.

The unemployed congregated in the Park yesterday in large numbers. Mr. Charles Smith, their busiest orator, addressed them several times—in front of the City Hall, behind the City Hall, from off a pile of rubbish, and all around. Mr. Smith said that he had taken occasion to say often before, that the times were hard, but the hearts of the members of the common council were much harder. He apostrophized "The American Eagle," which soars aloft and with expansive wings covers and shields slike every citizen "of this great, glorious, and free Republic," and anathematized "those who turned a deaf car to the cries of assembled thousands for work—not a 'hasty plate of sonp."

Some individual, who looked like a man that thought more of his dinner than poverty, hinted that Mr. Smith was lazy and liked better to talk than work. Mr. Smith replied indignantly. The sleek individual refused to retract, and offered to put the orator to work instantly at the rate of \$1 per day. The bargain was closed, and Mr. Smith stopped talking and prepared for work. His employer took him to the ruins of the "New City Hall," and desired him to remove thence a pile of old brick and lay them up neatly and expeditiously in another place. Mr. Smith took off his cloak (the wears a cloak) and "rolled up his sleeves," and did as desired, cheered on by a large and admiring crowd, who had assembled to see the fur, while his employee with the sum of fifty cents. Mr. Smith gained the day, fifty cents, and the applause of the spectators, and soon after delivered another speech.—N. Y. Times, 19th inst.